

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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Volume XXXV. No. 17

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street, -THE BURLINQUE
OF THE DOCK.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street,
-OCCAS.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Fifth Avenue and
42d St. -A PROTEAN ENTERTAINMENT.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d St., between 5th and 6th ave-
-NUE.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway -PAUL PRY-ROBERT
MACAIRE.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth St. -SHER-
-ID, SUMMER SUNDAY, ALL DAY.NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway -GRAND ROMANTIC
DRAMA OF RUY BLAS.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-
-ner of 13th St. -Maine daily. Performances every evening.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery -BUCK, BUCK, HOW
-MANY HORNS ON GOLD UP TO 163.WATERLEY THEATRE, No. 729 Broadway -MUSIC,
-MIRTH AND MYSTERY.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn -
-THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery -COMIC
-VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTREL, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway -COMIC VOCAL-
-ISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
-St. -BRYANT'S MINSTREL ACTS, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL ACTS, 255 B. W. ST. -BRY-
-ANT MINSTREL ACTS, &c.STEINWAY HALL -MRS. DE LEBLANC'S ANTELOPE CON-
-CERT.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street -EQUESTRIAN
-AND GYMNASIUM PERFORMANCES, &c.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Bowery -HOOVER'S
-MINSTREL ACTS, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway -
-SCIENCE AND ART.LADIES NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
-BROADWAY -FEMALE ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

New York, Monday, January 17, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

1-Advertisements.
2-Advertisements.
3-Advertisements.4-Editorial: Leading Article on The Proposition
to Remove the Seat of Government -Personal
Movements -Amusement Announcements.5-Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World;
Rochester's Case Before the French Legisla-
-ture; Spanish News from Cuba -Musical
-and Theatrical Notes -New York City
-News -George Francis Train at Tammany
-Hall -The Arion Rehearsal -The "Wild
-Bunch" -The Arrest of Mary Solomon -
-Brooklyn City News -Suburban Intelligence -
-Musical Review -Business Notices.6-Religious: Discourses by the Rev. Henry Ward
-Beecher, Rev. Chauncey Giles, Rev. Dr. Mor-
-gan and Others -The Gallows: The Execution
-of Lewis Hines, Negro, in North Carolina -
-Court Calendars -General Items.7-Financial and Commercial Reports -Private
-Charities: The Relief for the Insane at Har-
-ford, Conn. -The Middle-Balasky Shooting -
-Journalistic Notes -A Voracious Dragon in
-Iowa -More of Dr. Schoeppe -Marriages and
-Deaths -Advertisements.8-Washington: Congress Hearing Of the Gold
-Gamblers; Massachusetts Hypocrisy Un-
-masked; Prince Arthur's Expected Visit;
-Aristocratic Dinners and Receptions -Ship-
-ping Intelligence -Advertisements.SOME INDUSTRIOUS and sanguine members
of Congress hope for an adjournment as early
as May.THE SENATE to-day will probably pass the
House bill for the admission of Virginia, so
that the Old Dominion may perhaps find her-
self back in the Union before the week is
closed.PRINCE ARTHUR is to arrive in Washington
on the 23d or 24th inst. The notion that his
visit has a political significance is all wrong.
His mother has simply directed him to call on
us as a neighbor and leave her card.CABLE CONSPIRACY.-All the cable compa-
nies have entered into a combination. Against
whom are they combined? Against the public,
evidently. If workmen combine for mutual
assistance it is a conspiracy. Is the cable
combination anything better?THE BLECKER STREET SHOOTING AFFRAY.-
The Russian who was shot in Blecker street
on Saturday night is lying dangerously ill at
Bellevue Hospital. The case has developed a
phase much like the sensational feature of
the McFarland case. A young woman dressed
in a widow's garb arrived at his bedside to
watch yesterday, and it is said that she insists
on his marrying her.MANDY'S SPRAGUE WITH A CARPET BAG.-
Literature in the Alabama Legislature is at
such a low ebb that the famous Sprague of
Chicago, "who loved his mazy next to his
geasus," has probably carpet-bagged into that
body. Spelling and grammar are the
principal necessities of the members, but a re-
solution recently presented to employ an en-
grossing clerk to "fix up" the bills so that the
Governor would not be disgraced by approving
them with all their orthographical monstrosities
was the cause of "yid" indignation. The
idea was almost enough to give them Sprague's
"araplasus."THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.-The day was
so bright and sunny yesterday that the churches
were filled to overflowing. Plymouth church
is always full when Mr. Beecher preaches, and
yesterday he gave his hearers an unusual sen-
sation. In a voice broken by emotion he
thanked the members of the church for their
magnificent increase of his salary by seven
thousand five hundred dollars, but declined it.
He said he would send a statement to the
board of trustees about it. He then preached
a sermon on "the peace which passeth under-
standing." At the Seventh street Methodist
Episcopal church a large crowd gathered
about the Rev. Horace Cook, and were, of
course, disappointed.

The Proposition to Remove the Seat of Government.

Some of the Western people, and particularly those of St. Louis, are endeavoring to get up an agitation to remove the seat of government from Washington to the Mississippi valley. They appear to be supported in this, too, by some of the members of Congress from the West. There has been a call for the Governors of several States in that section to assemble together for the purpose of promoting this object, several of the State Legislatures of the West have spoken in favor of it, public meetings have been worked up to agitate the question, and some of the Western members of Congress are opposing any further appropriations for public buildings or improvements in Washington, on the ground that the capital will be removed, and that to expend anything more there would be a waste of money. The movement has not become general in the West, but seems to have its focus in St. Louis. The people, or rather the property holders and speculators, of that city are the principal movers in this local agitation, because they want the capital to be located there. As far as they are concerned it is a grand speculation or job, though got up under the pretext of national interest and the convenience of the government and the Western members of Congress.

The principal argument used for the removal of the capital to the Mississippi valley is that St. Louis, or some other point not very far west from that city, is near the geographical centre of the republic and will, in the course of time, be about the centre of population. This is true, undoubtedly, with regard to the territorial centre, and there may be a large population west of this in the distant future, though there will be always, probably, a greater population east of the geographical centre than west. The vast and fertile valley of the Ohio and of the States bordering the lakes, the rich Southern States from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and from the Gulf to the Potomac, the wealth and wonderful resources of New York and Pennsylvania, the manufacturing industry and accumulated capital of New England and the commercial outlet and power of the Atlantic cities, will attract and develop a larger population than the comparatively desert prairie region west of Kansas and the vast mountainous country beyond to the shores of the Pacific. Though the area is greater west of the Mississippi, the population will always be much larger, probably, east of that river. While we admit that the States on the Pacific will have a mighty future, that vast commercial cities will grow up there, that San Francisco may become second only to New York, and that there will be an extraordinary development of commerce between that part of the republic and Asia, yet the commerce between the Atlantic cities and civilized Europe will continue to be of far more importance. The centre of business, of wealth and of intelligence will remain far east of the geographical centre. That will remain near the Atlantic border. The argument in favor of removing the capital, then, on the ground of placing it in a central position has little foundation.

But it is said Washington is too near the Atlantic, too easy of approach by an enemy in time of war, and cannot be so well protected or defended as the capital could be if it were in the Mississippi valley. This is a mere beguile. No nation or combination of nations could or are ever likely to attempt a war on the soil of this mighty republic, where there is such a dense population. Nor would any fleet in this age of science, steam power, monitors, iron-clads and all the other formidable appliances of war that can be promptly prepared and used, venture to go up the Potomac. Washington can be as well defended as any city in the world.

As to the convenience of members of Congress reaching the capital, what does it matter whether those from the West cross the Alleghany mountains to come eastward, or those from the East cross them to go westward? Then railroads and the telegraph bring all parts of the country into convenient communication. Distance is no longer reckoned by miles, and space is annihilated, comparatively. The probability is that in the progress of science and improvements we shall be able to travel by and from one end of the republic to the other in a few days. For all business and social purposes the telegraph brings every place and person near to each other.

Admitting that a hundred millions or two hundred millions for the construction of a new Capitol and other public buildings might not be of much consequence to this rich country, it would be a shameful waste of money to abandon the magnificent and costly structures at Washington and to erect others at another place when there is no good reason for removing the capital. Besides, short as our history is, Washington has a grand historical character, a name and prestige that should command our respect, and the honor of being founded by the Father of his Country and the sages of our independence. If the capital should ever be removed, New York, the great commercial metropolis and centre of intelligence of the country, would be the proper place for it; but there is no necessity for its removal. The agitation for the purpose has been got up by a few Western politicians to tickle their constituents and by some speculators who want to make money. There is no fear of the movement succeeding; but we advise Congress to crush it by some decisive action in its incipency, for it can only lead to sectional controversy and trouble.

Old Barrels.

Such a topic as that of old barrels should be a very suggestive one to the whole public. There are many points in which the people feel that they cannot afford to inquire too curiously. They are conscious that to go minutely into the history of many articles that are very presentable at table might be to deprive themselves of satisfactory appetite and to destroy their faith in their fellow creatures. It would "rise the gorge" of the eater to suddenly make him familiar with the prominent events in the career of any one of our dainties. We are certain that it would quite destroy the market value of figs to give an extensive publicity to Dr. Madden's account of his visit to Turkey. But there are some articles so necessary that any suspicion thrown on their history does not for a moment make us think of giving up using them, but only of the consequences of such continued

use to ourselves and how to avoid the danger. No one, of course, supposes that he can get along without flour. It is, therefore, all the more uncomfortable to have to face the discovery that much of this soft, absorbent, readily poisoned powder is sent to market in barrels that were emptied of rotten garbage not long before the flour was put in. It is useless to make any appeal to the dealers, for old barrels are cheaper than new ones. It is equally useless to resolve that you will be vigilant and will positively buy no barrel of flour where you are not sure the barrel is new. How can you tell, with the outside well scraped, and supposing you make due allowance for the inevitable soil of all the handling between the mill and your front door? Moreover, if it be admitted that your astuteness has discovered some infallible point of distinction, are you sure that you can count upon the baker for equal vigilance? Alas! you must finally make up your mind to take your typhoid fever, or other result of slow poison, as it comes, and comfort your soul so much as you may with the reflection that the subject is now before the Legislature.

Red-Tape Diplomacy Dying Out-The Power of the Press.

The conversation of our Washington correspondent with a distinguished foreign Minister, the representative of an imperial government, on the power of the press and public opinion and the dying out of red-tape diplomacy, as published in our columns on Friday last, shows what a revolution is going on in the ideas of the diplomats of monarchical Europe, even on the subject of making state matters known to the people. This foreign Minister had read the letter of the HERALD's Vienna correspondent, giving an account of the interview with Von Bismarck, the Austrian Premier, and he found it "extremely interesting." He was, in fact, "quite surprised to hear of the Count speaking so unreservedly to a newspaper correspondent," and he considered it "very remarkable" and a "recognition of the power and influence of the modern press," paying at the same time a compliment to this paper as the leading journal of this great country. But surprised as he was at the frankness of Count Von Bismarck in thus communicating his views on great public questions, the Minister seemed to be pleased with it, and, by way of comment, did not hesitate to say that he thought "the days of old-fashioned diplomacy were passing away, and that a higher and more honest kind is coming in vogue." "I believe," he added, "that the true diplomacy is the diplomacy of public opinion. The press represents and reflects that opinion, and the press should be respected."

The statesmen of monarchical Europe and the foreign representatives here, with all the crust of ages of exclusiveness hanging about them, are more liberal, have broader views of the rights and powers of the people, and are more progressive than our own public functionaries at Washington. The exclusiveness, red-tape formality and assumption of the State Department, for example, would suit an old despotic monarchy that has not yet felt the influence of the age better than the American republic. Indeed, that musty institution, under the weak and formal man who is now Secretary, is altogether un-American. "Clothed with a little brief authority," Mr. Fish has presumed to defy public opinion, has attempted to mislead the public on a subject of great national interest, and has ventured to refuse information to the people and their representatives in Congress. We refer to his course particularly on the Cuban question, though his conduct generally has been more like that of an autocrat than of the servant of a free people. There is no necessity for secrecy for scheming and plotting-in the State Department, and there ought to be none. It is an outrage upon the American people and inimical to our institutions. Let us have everything open as the day-no concealments, no diplomatic subterfuges. This great republic can and should declare frankly to all the world what is its policy and what it will do. Besides, nothing should be done that public opinion does not approve under our popular form of government. The Secretary of State and other public functionaries at Washington may learn a valuable lesson from the conduct of such European statesmen as Count Bismarck and Count Bismarck, and from such foreign representatives as the one we have referred to, who believes that the old-fashioned diplomacy is passing away and that the true diplomacy is that of public opinion.

TRYING A GRAND JURY.-The counsel of the defendants in the fraudulent election cases in Brooklyn have taken another tack. A few days ago, in a desperate strait, they changed their case into a trial of the District Attorney, and now they are trying the Grand Jury. They charge that its secret feature is contrary to our enlightened civilization and subversive of the ends of justice. This is all very well; it shows legal acumen to present such points when delay is required, and it is probably a fact that Grand Jurors are rather inquisitorial; but the main question is, are the defendants guilty or not guilty, and which are the defendants, the Grand Jury, the District Attorney or the individuals charged in the indictments?

THE NEW WATER STREET REVIVAL.-When the missionaries get into full possession of Kit Burns' dog pit, as they have arranged to do next month, it is to be hoped that they will not worry the sinners into religion as Kit's best terrier would worry a rat. Let them be earnest and liberal-not liberal as the free love Christians are, but liberal to forgive, and liberal in showing the attractive side of morality. There is no misery and unhappiness to equal that of the inmates of the slums, and they are apt to clutch greedily enough at a prospect for something better; but if they are called on only to exchange their own misery for the hypocritical misery of Aminadab Sleek, they will be apt to hold on to the misery they are most used to.

THE CRIMINAL CLASSES.-Which are the criminal classes? This very phrase seems to conjure up a vision of beetle brows, brutal mouth and the general catalogue of repulsive traits. But the Seventh street seduction, the Bauman murder and suicide, the Buckshot butchery and the Richardson case are instances to remind us that all the crimes are not committed on the lowest social level.

Proposition for an Atlantic Steamship Line-The Question of Subsidies.

In another column we gave a communication from Mr. Jacob Lorillard, one of our most public spirited and liberal merchants, stating his proposition to build and operate an American line of Atlantic steamers. To our thinking he presents an argument against his proposition in this sentence: "The immense difference in cost of construction, and the excessive rate of interest and taxation on the investment of the necessary capital to establish such a line, would make it impossible to compete successfully against the foreign lines now engaged in the trade, unless subsidized by Congress." With our flag practically driven from the ocean in this great trade of Atlantic ferriage it is but natural that our merchants possessed of patriotic spirit should chafe somewhat, and their restless eagerness to do something is altogether praiseworthy; but it is coming to be generally conceded everywhere that the principle of subsidies is an error, and the policy of every government tends now to its abandonment. Subsidies are for the time being a specious assistance to commerce that help it through some difficulties, at the same time that they prevent it from ever reaching the development that would give it the power to overcome difficulties in virtue of its independent, vigorous existence. And while this is now recognized everywhere shall this government, which was the earliest to teach the wise lesson, return to the exploded notion?

We can do better for commerce than to subsidize a line. Granting a subsidy at this time would be making one bad law to remedy the harm done by another bad law. Our plan would be to repeal the law that does the harm. What our commerce wants is free trade in ships. The relation of our commerce to legislation is the most astonishing anomaly ever known in the history of law or trade. Our shipping trade has been sacrificed to its parasites. To develop our shipbuilding resources we have rendered it impossible for any one to build ships. To protect our shipbuilders we have absolutely annihilated their industry and with it our national commerce. Our commerce is one of our greatest national considerations, and shipbuilders are only of account as its adjuncts; yet we have put the shipbuilders in the first place, and by making laws for their exclusive benefit, without regard to the correlative effect of the laws upon commerce itself, we have protected the dependent at the expense of that upon which he depended. In order to make a man quite safe on the branch of a tree and to assure him against any likelihood of losing his position we have cut down the tree.

All we need do for our commerce is to repeal some of the foolish laws that now keep it bound hand and foot. The laws that make it impossible for our shipbuilders to compete with foreign shipbuilders are so worked into the fibre of our system that they will not be easily plucked out. These laws, however, in their primary operations only injured the shipbuilders. They did not injure commerce, since the merchant was still at liberty to buy his ships in the cheapest market, and could hold up his head in the world. What we must repeal is the foolish law that commanded our merchants to buy ships only where they were dearer; that forbade them to buy where they were cheaper; that closed to them all the markets of the world save the one in which they could only buy ships at such ruinous rates that in their use there could be no fair competition against the merchants of other nations. The law providing that ships bought abroad could not have an American registry, made to relieve the oppression of one class, only oppressed another, and we must repeal it.

The steam commerce of this age can only succeed in iron ships, and our commerce can only live by having those ships from the yards where they are best built at the lowest price. The commerce of every nation finds this to be its first condition, and thrives by observing it. The English lines, the German lines, the French lines-all have their ships built in the same place. In virtue of our excessive taxation, or of some other causes, the English excel us in the construction of this class of steamers. This is a fact that is plain before us. It is our own fault and folly if we permit them, in virtue of this fact, to drive us from the sea, and to keep us from the sea until that period in the future when we also shall have learned to build cheap ships. By the letter of Mr. Lorillard it is obvious that there is the right spirit among our merchants to do their share if Congress will remove some obstructive and foolish laws. Mr. Lorillard and others like him will do what is necessary with the field closed all they may do will be in vain.

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION.-The Committees on Indian Affairs of the House and Senate, the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner Parker, held a meeting in Washington yesterday and heard the reports of the Peace Commissioners who have recently been travelling through the Indian country.

THE FEMALE OPERATORS, who are disposed to take their chances with the other telegraph strikers, are well able to assert their own dignity, as appears by their card. They expect some especial persecution because the company-as it formerly gave them employment against the opposition of male operators-thought they would be less likely to turn out. They argue, however, that if they ever had any special favor from the company they have paid for it by working a number of years for half the compensation given to men. They promise, therefore, that if the company singles them out for victims they will make some interesting disclosures. We have thought they might.

SOMETHING GOOD FROM TENNESSEE.-It is proposed from Tennessee that the clause of the constitution that provides for the amendment of that instrument shall itself be amended. The point it is desired to secure is that amendments submitted to the States shall only be acted upon by Legislatures chosen after the amendment is submitted. It is certain that an amendment to the constitution is not made in the spirit intended when that amendment did not enter into the canvass in which the Legislature was chosen. Amendments so accepted never really received the proper assent of the people. The proposition is therefore a good one.

Remarkable Confessions of a Republican State Organ.

The republican organization in this city has always exhibited a very curious agglomeration of discordant material, a sort of composite in which greed for public plunder is the most notable segment. Every now and then the outcroppings of internal commotion appear. At one time the Custom House patronage is not properly dispensed, at another the Marshal's office pickings are unfairly divided, then the goose of the federal courts is foully plucked, and anon the federal treasury gets mixed up in some alleged gold speculating muddle, and there is trouble in the republican camp on that account. The Post Office, we believe, is too discreetly managed to provoke censure from any quarter. But, admitting that there have been intestine commotions arising from the above and other causes, we confess that we were not prepared to witness such a photograph of the republican unhappy family in this city as we find portrayed in the Albany Evening Journal, the republican State organ. That paper of the 12th inst. confesses that heretofore two classes of men have been "mischievously prominent" in the affairs of the party in this city. One set, it seems, are "impulsive, hot-headed demagogues," who style themselves "radicals" *par excellence*; "noisy, blatant, impracticable fellows," who proclaim themselves the peculiar apostles of political grace and denounce as heretics all who do not follow them. Unfortunately, it appears, that branch of the organization having most elements of regularity got into the hands of these marplots. "They are sufficiently careful of leaves and fishes to demand all the offices attainable by State or federal executive appointments;" and, furthermore, it seems "they were so selfishly vindictive as to prefer the depletion of the republican ranks and the reduction of the vote rather than tolerate persons who would not promptly acknowledge their supreme wisdom and fitness for undivided leadership." "As a consequence," continues this remarkable confession, "the regular republican committee degenerated into a close corporation, excluding members on account of passion and not from principle, laboring chiefly to promote the aggrandizement of a grasping clique, and succeeding in fostering this at the expense of party demoralization and disaster." So much for one side of the picture. Now for the other.

According to this confession the other class was "made up of political hacks and libertines; men who engage in public movements from the most mercenary and unworthy objects, and who never hesitate to sacrifice principle in subserving a corrupt ambition. Professedly republicans, these deceivers have been really the suborned agents and purchased tools of the Tammany ring; uniting with it in all its varied and gigantic schemes of municipal plunder; employing power entrusted to them for the very purpose of defeating these plots, so as to give them a greater efficiency and a more assured success."

The republican organ from which we quote these confessions sums up the merits of these two factions briefly in these words: "The pitiful history of the first mentioned faction is embodied in the minutes of the Republican General Committee; the other class have made their record in several of the more important commissions, and in the Board of Supervisors."

There! If the republicans of the interior can, after this confession of the foulness of their party in this city, continue to throw dirt at the unwashed and unconquerable democracy of the metropolis, they had better take care lest they bespatter some of their own blessed well-washed brotherhood. For the rural radicals after this confession to talk of the frauds and villany of Tammany is to expose the rottenness and corruptions in their own household, not only here, but that which exists to a frightful extent in another quarter where they are omnipotent-in the city of Washington.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.-Minister Allen presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary of the Sandwich Islands to President Grant on Saturday, and stated in his address that the Americans in the island comprised the larger number of the foreigners, and as they have important interests in agriculture, navigation and commerce there, further treaty stipulations are regarded as desirable and highly important. Possibly the Sandwich Islands are anxious to follow the example of St. Domingo.

IMPERTINENT QUESTIONS.-Fish is to-day to be before a committee of Congress appointed to investigate the gold muddle. He has asserted that he will not answer any "impertinent questions" they may put; and we hope he will hold to this purpose. He will then, no doubt, be treated as a committee of Congress once treated another great man-the Hon. Florence Scannell-that is to say, he will be locked up. He will be a martyr, and the people will gaze on the spectacle of his heroic silence with admiration; and the longer he keeps himself locked up the greater will be the applause.

A HORRIBLE HANGING AFFAIR took place in Barbours, N. C., on Friday. A negro man, named Lewis Hines, was hanged for outraging a white woman. While he was seated on the scaffold a colored preacher stood by his side and preached to the crowd, holding Hines up as a terrible warning, and considerably increasing the discomforts of his situation. When the drop fell the knot worked around under the condemned man's chin, and, catching it with his hands, he managed to get his feet again on the platform, whereupon the Sheriff tripped him up and he fell again. How long before we shall have a skilful hangman?

A PAPAL LEGATE, the oldest in the Council in Rome, complains that "many of the speeches" delivered before the assembled Fathers "are too long," and also that "some of the Fathers do not strictly observe the obligations of secrecy in regard to the proceedings of the Council." This Legate appears to us to be the "greatest Roman of them all," for he fully appreciates the value of space both in newspapers and for written records, and is "death" on the "interviewers," some of whom have no doubt got hold of a good-natured prelate or two just after dinner and then hurried off and printed the subject matter of the conversation. Let the Legate be nominated for the next Pope.

Slow Poison.

It is probable that we are getting ourselves slowly poisoned all the time. Men ought to be beginning to look askance upon all the evidence that the chemists present in murder cases that is founded upon analysis of dead men's bodies; for if the chemist do not find any poison it may justly be doubted whether he is a good chemist, and if he do find it then there are so many different ways to account for the presence of poison in the human body that if a man is hanged on such evidence it is the fault of his counsel. It was a startling fact when in the late analysis of the body of Mr. Gallier the chemist, Dr. Doremus, found plenty of poison, but did not for a moment believe the wife had given it, though no suspicion had fallen upon any other person. Can it be, then, that there is no just suspicion, even with poison in the body? Is it natural and commonplace for our bodies to contain poison? It appears so in this city. In that case a great deal of lead was found in the body, but "not more than could be accounted for by the use of Croton water conveyed through lead pipes." This was the report of the analysis. As lead is not soluble in water, how does the water get it into our bodies? Our water is river water, and all river water into which the leaves of trees have fallen, or into which vegetable substances of any sort decay, contains carbonic acid. The carbonic acid in the water combines with a film of the lead to make carbonate of lead, and in this form the lead is soluble in water. Hence the constant operation of our slow poison. To how many in feeble health does this lead poison furnish the final feather that topples them into the grave? Is not this evil of lead pipes one that calls for some recommendation from the Board of Health? Since in the tin-lined pipe now coming into use we have an admirable substitute, this poisoning has no longer the poor excuse of convenience in its favor; for we are convinced that the objection we recently made to the tin pipe-that it was more liable to burst than the common lead pipe-was made in error.

Ovation to Ole Bull by the Philharmonic Society.

At the second Philharmonic concert, after the vast audience which filled the Academy of Music had dispersed, the full orchestra of one hundred performers, under the direction of Carl Bergmann, played in honor of Ole Bull one of the finest national airs of Norway. Dr. Doremus, in the name of the Philharmonic Society, thanked the famous violinist for having added the magnificence of his genius to the other inspiring influences of the concert. Ole Bull responded eloquently, concluding with a request, which was at once complied with, that a national American air should be played. It was on account of the severe cold weather that this extraordinary ovation was substituted for a serenade, which the Philharmonic Society had intended to give Ole Bull-an honor previously conferred by them only on two persons, their public-spirited president, when he last returned from Europe, and Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale. The well merited tribute was all the more appropriate in view of the object of Ole Bull's present visit to the United States. With his characteristic patriotism he is about to travel throughout the land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, appealing to his fellow countrymen settled in America to aid him in raising funds to erect on the Norwegian coast a lighthouse, surmounted with a statue of Harold Harfager (Fairhaired Harold), who in 872 transformed Norway into one single kingdom, and was thus released from his vow neither to cut nor comb his hair until he had vanquished the petty provincial kings. The lighthouse, a monument to commemorate this event, is to be dedicated in 1873, on the one thousand anniversary of the establishment of Norwegian unity and independence.

PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

General B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; M. A. Clancy and G. W. Glad, of Washington, and Dr. G. Nelson, of Boston, are at the Astor House.
C. J. Gilman, of Maine; H. A. Chadwick and J. A. M. Brown, of Washington; P. Wadsworth, of Chicago; James Donaldson, of San Francisco, and H. P. Card, of Cleveland, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
H. L. Whitridge, of Baltimore, and F. A. Monson, of Maine, are at the New York Hotel.
Captain McDonald, of Toronto, and Professor Thorpe, of St. Louis, are at the Elmo Hotel.
Dr. S. H. Kison, of Philadelphia; Captain N. Richardson, of Boston, and H. R. Mortimer, of San Francisco, are at the St. Charles Hotel.
Captain Shields, of the United States Army; Dr. E. P. Ketch and B. F. Jones, of Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Miscellaneous Personal Movements.

A portion of Henri Rochefort's salary as Deputy has been seized for debt.
The Duke and Duchess of Madrid passed Christmas day in Vienna with the imperial family.
The Grand Duchess Constantine had left Geneva for Nice, where she will pass the winter.
Mrs. Dalton, of New Rura, Maury county, Tenn., recently gave birth to her twenty-second child.
Prince Napoleon has introduced some handsome Russian sledges on the Bois de Boulogne, in Paris.
The small town of Hiram, Portage county, Ohio, has fifty-two citizens whose average age is seventy-six years.
The late Colonel David Chambers, of Zanesville, printed the laws of Ohio, in 1810, on a wooden press made by himself.
The Countess of Cambaceres, whose husband so unfortunately perished about a year ago in Switzerland, is about to enter a nunnery. She is twenty-one years of age.
A French woman has sued a San Francisco for \$100,000 damages on the ground that he induced her to leave her native country as governess of his children, and turned her out of doors upon their arrival in California.
General Phil Sheridan attended the banquet of the second Michigan cavalry at Grand Rapids last week. Sheridan was the second colonel of that regiment, succeeding to the command when Colonel Gordon Granger was made a brigadier.
The tomb of a well known Parisian, in the cemetery of Montmartre, bears the following simple inscription: "I await my wife, October 10, 1831." It is supposed that she really has had every chance of becoming virtuous during forty-five years.
List of Americans registered at the office of Bowles Brothers & Co., No. 12 rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending December 30, 1869: New York-Mr. J. P. Bassett, Mr. W. T. Mortimer, Mr. J. E. Clifton, Mr. W. Lusk Webster, Misses Lusk, Mr. J. A. Rahn, Mr. J. M. Baldwin, and Mrs. J. G. Witherspoon. Miss J. W. Rose, Mr. G. W. Partridge, Jr.; Mr. S. R. Saxton, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kerner and daughter, Mrs. F. Field, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Van Meter, Mr. C. W. Marshall, Boston-Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bond, Miss S. E. Bond, Mr. G. T. McLaughlin and wife, Dr. M. Rosenstein, Mr. D. P. Rogers, Mr. J. H. Adams, C. S. Sargent, Brooklyn-Mr. J. T. Toney and wife, Miss M. M. Toney, Ohio-Mr. G. W. McCook, Mr. G. W. McCook, Jr., Miss McCook, Miss Lettie McCook, Chicago-Mrs. H. G. Shumway and daughter, Mr. Ira Couch, Charleston-Mr. J. M. Stone, San Francisco-Mr. W. L. Marple, Detroit-Mr. H. A. Wight, Cambridge-Mr. C. Marshall, Boston-Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Cortazzo, New Grenada-Mr. De Gorgona, Ironton on Hudson-Mr. E. S. Biola, Buffalo-Mr. W. L. Bond, Mr. C. W. Marshall, Boston-Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Dredger, Mr. W. S. Campbell, Ancon-Mr. O. J. Rose (United States Consul U. S. A.), Mr. E. J. Macdonald.